(ii) Reduce 85 per cent of the gross current demand raised during the year 1990-91.

(iii) The above two targets are subject to the condition that the total Income-tax demand (arrear-current) to be carried forward as on 1. 4. 1991 should be 10 per cent less than the gross arrear demand brought forward as on 1. 4. 1990.

(iv) The total number of entries of income-tax demand (arrear and current)) to be carried forward as on 1. 4. 1991 should be 25 per cent less that such entires brought forward on 1. 4. 1990.

For collection of taxes, targets are fixed for different Chief Commissioners' regions after taking into account the budget estimates of direct taxes for the relevant financial year and the actual collection in the preceding financial year. For the current financial year, the budgeted target for collection is Rs. 6089 crores of corporation tax and Rs. 5426 crores of income-tax, making a total of Rs. 11, 515 crores.

News item captioned "NCAER plea to remove export Bottlenecks

*94. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem titled "NCAER plea to remove ex ■ port bottlenecks" which appeared in the Financial Express, New Delhi, dated January 30, 1991;

(b) whether the suggestion for introduction of super Replenishment (REP) to exporters, based on volume of exports is being considered by Government; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to improve country's export **trade?**

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A flexible Scheme for issue of Replenishment (REP) Licences has been introduced in current Import-Export Policy for 1990-93. A periodic review is undertaken in various provisions of Import-Export Policy, including REP Licences Scheme, in response to developments in trade situation.

The key elements of strategy for boosting exports consist of the following: —

(a) availability of raw material;, components and capital goods to exporters at near world prices;

(b) maintaining the export incentive schemes like CCS, duty drawback, IPRS and concessionary interest rates;

(c) Supportive exchange rate and demand management policies;

(d) improvement in infrastructu-ral facilities;

(e) decision making process to be expedited, especially involving inter-Ministerial problems.

Besides, Government have initiated intensive bilateral discussion to boost exports. A beginning of this process has been made with the visit of a high level delegation led by Commerce Minister to China.

Effect of Gulf crisis on Imports and Exports

' *95. SHRI J. P. JAVALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gulf crisis would affect our expert-import trade; and ■-.-.-

(b) if so, what are the details of contingency plans chalked out by Government to ensure proper **trade** in